

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1840.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5162. 號四廿月正年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

日三十月二十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GOTCH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 10, Old Jewry, E.C. HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSE, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & CO. Swatow, CAMPBELL & CO. Amoy, WILSON, HOBBS & CO. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hankow, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,400,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £2,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

#### AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOUEN, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMON, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

#### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " " 12 " " 5 " " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Banks.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

#### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " " "

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 3 " 2 per cent. " " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £233,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250. RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

#### LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

#### MONDAY,

the 26th January, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Japanese PORCELAIN and LACQUERED WARE, Satsuma WARE and Kanga WARE.

do., do., do.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1880. ja26

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and prosperous Business at present Carried on by Mr ANDREW WOHLERS at

#### THE BRITISH HOTEL.

Full Particulars will be given on Application.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION. DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX.

Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 211680

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING, 24th JANUARY, 1880, Last Performance but One of

#### "OUR BOYS"

COMEDY COMPANY, THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY

#### "PINK DOMINOES."

Characters: Sir Percy Wagstaff (a little blase).....Mr GEO. NORVILLE. Charles Greythorne (in town "on business") Mr G. CROFTON. Henry (just from Col. lege).....Mr CLAREMONT. Briskit (of Cromorne) Mr H. T. BROOKES. Waiter.....Mr THOMAS. Joskyn Tubbs (in the dry goods line).....Mr FRANK STUART. Lady Maggie Wagstaff (who understands her husband).....Miss EMILY BLAIN. Sophie Greythorne (who believes in her husband).....Miss MINNIE NORDT. Mrs Joskyn Tubbs (who rules her husband).....Mrs NORVILLE. Miss Barron.....Mrs NORVILLE. Rebecca (the maid).....Miss L. GRAHAM.

Act I.—AT HOME. Act II.—SUPPER AT CROMORNE. Act III.—HOME AGAIN.

Pianist.....MONS. EUGENE PIRON. Violinist.....MONS. HENRI GARD.

Notice.—On TUESDAY Evening, 27th January, When will be produced: THE GREAT CHRISTMAS BURLESQUE "CINDERELLA," OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

Special Notice.—On TUESDAY, 27th January, A GRAND MATINEE, A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN. "CINDERELLA."

Positively the Last Appearance of the Company.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2. Pit, \$1.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. KELLY and WALSH's, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8.30; Performance begins at 9 p.m. precisely.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja28

### THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

#### "THE SORCERER"

AT THE CITY HALL THEATRE, ON

#### THURSDAY,

the 29th January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th Instant.

Tickets, admission only, \$2. Do., admission and Book of Words (on entering Theatre) \$2.50.

For the Committee, R. LYALL.

Hongkong, January 22, 1880. ja30

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to Sign our Firm until 31st May of 1880. Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, 1st of January, 1880. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last. Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3e30

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

OUR Friend TSANG MAN PAN came from SINGAPORE to HONGKONG, by the Steamer "Teucer," which arrived here on the 19th December, and was despatched for AMOY on the 27th December. During the same night the Poor Passenger was suddenly attacked by severe Disease and was Dead at Midnight. After this sad event the CAPTAIN, OFFICERS, and COMPANIONS of that Vessel, and We consulted together and packed up the Corps into a Coffin, and it was taken to Amoy, his native place. This great and good act of these Gentlemen is gratefully acknowledged by his comrades.

CHING HUNG AND OTHERS.

Hongkong, January 19, 1880. ja26

### NOTICE.

MR FR. KLAMPERMEYER informs the Community of Hongkong that he has Opened This Day the HOTEL INTERNATIONAL, 63, Praya Central.

Hongkong, January 20, 1880. ja27

### ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BILLIARD ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD, on FRIDAY, the 30th January instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that ALL CLAIMS against the late Firm of COHEN & HEATON be sent to him on or before January 28th inst.

CHARLES C. COHEN.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja30

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Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja30

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE Business of HEINEMANN & Co., SHIP BROKERS, will, from the 1st January, 1880, be CARRIED ON under the Name of R. STEIL.

HEINEMANN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja31

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## For Sale.

## MacEwen, Frickel &amp; Co.,

HAVE JUST LANDED FROM  
THE AMERICAN MAIL

THE following STORES, in  
Excellent Condition:—

Fresh Roll BUTTER,  
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.

Do. Do., in Bottles.  
Do. Do., in Bottles.

Fresh Apples,  
Dried Sliced Ditto.

Bottled CODFISH,  
Georges Bank Do.

Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE,  
Mild California Do.

Smoked SALMON,  
Family Moss BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon Pickled CAYENNE, very fine.  
Family FISH, in 5 lbs. kegs.

American HAMS,  
Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED  
WHEAT.

OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-  
WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS,  
Table FRUITS, Bartlett PEARS, APRI-  
COTS, PEACHES.

Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS,  
APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE.

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,  
OLAMS.

PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL  
NUTS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS,  
Merrill's Eastern CIDER.

Wisslow's Celebrated GREEN CORN,  
LIMA BEANS, SUCCATASH, SUGAR  
PEAS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER  
CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS,  
ALPHABET BISCUITS.

OYSTER BISCUITS,  
WAFER BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENINLAS," and Late  
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS,  
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS,  
Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Fudding RAISINS and CURRANTS,  
Canned PEEL.

MINCEMEAT in 1 lb. tins,  
Van Houten's COCOA.

GARRAWAY SEEDS,  
Schweitzer's COGNAC.

HAMTONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE,  
WESTPHALIAN, BOGONA, OXFORD, and  
Truffled SAUSAGES.

GAME PIES,  
Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAM'S,  
Prime Whitehead BACON in Tins & Canvases.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY,  
TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.

HEIDENRECK & Co.'s MONOPOL, Pints  
and Quarts.

ADOLPH COHEN'S BOUZY CABINET,  
MOM'S (JULIE) CHAMPAGNE, Pints and  
Quarts.

NEVEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, Pts. and Qts.  
CHARLES HEIDENRECK'S WHITE SEAL,  
VEUVE CLICQUOT, Pints and Quarts.

THEOPHILE ROEDER & Co.'s VEZENAY  
MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.

KUVE'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.  
PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

Caret.

THIBGEUF (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.  
CHATEAU LA ROSE (CHATEAU & ABER'S),  
Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAITIE, Pints and Quarts.  
GRES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST OLIVET, Pints & Quarts.  
OLD INVALID CLARET.

St. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,  
Koblenzer, Nisterner, Steinberger  
Cabinet, Rudeheimer Berg, Kon-  
nig Victorien Berg, Chateau  
Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut  
Sauterne, Marsala, Sec.  
Cognac, Pale Dry White Seal,  
Sherry, Cordon Ruber and Company's  
Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La  
Grande Marque Brandy, Cordon Ruber  
& Co.'s Brandy, Ruyver Guillot &  
Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;  
Finest Old Bourdeaux Whisky, highly recom-  
mended, Kilmah's Irish Whisky,  
Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal  
Glenda Whisky,  
AVH Gin, Swainsford & Co.'s Old Tom  
Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green  
and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara,  
Curacao, Pils & Qts.; Ango-  
stura, Boker's and Orange  
Bitters, &c., &c.

BASS ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUN-  
DERS, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.  
Bryce, Pints and Quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.

SHETZ MIDWATER BEER,  
BUDWEISER BEER,  
Bock BEER,  
Aktion ALE,  
BEATZ MIDWATER BEER,  
ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Bdts. and  
Kilderkins).

Ships' STORES, every description,  
Hemp and Cotton CANYAS,  
Russian, Manila and Wire ROPE.  
SAID-MAKING and RIGGING promptly  
executed.

Specially Selected CIGARS.

Princess CHEROOTS,  
Cavie CHEROOTS.

Princess CIGARS,  
Cavie CIGARS.

Araceros CIGARS,  
Vegeros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes  
of 100.

Choice No. 1 Meigs CHEROOTS,  
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 5 and  
10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

## Mails.



## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-  
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON,  
VIA BOMBAY;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship  
BOKHARA, Capt. W. D. ANDERSON, will  
leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th  
Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will  
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-  
ment, arriving one week later than by the  
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be  
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at  
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. ja29

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
TOKIO will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2  
p.m., the 3rd February. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
January 15, 1880. fe4

Peninsular & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. BELGIO will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on WEDNESDAY, February 26th, 1880, at  
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central  
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4  
p.m., of the 24th February. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. SMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. fe25

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in origin reports and collated  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 50 cents) \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before  
the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th February,  
1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
IRAOUADY, Commandant GAUVAIN,  
with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 3rd February, 1880. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1880. fe4

## To Let.

## FOR STORAGE.

IN GODOWNS, PRAYA CENTRAL, from  
the 1st February next.

Apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1880. fe21

O BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st  
February next—"EXCELSIOR,"  
ROBINSON ROAD. On view by appointment.

EDMUND SHARP,  
Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Holly-  
wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to  
E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A DOWN, SITUATED upon MARINE LOT  
10, Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and  
16, Stanley Street, now in the Occupation  
of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession  
from 1st December.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS  
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 205,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and Ac-  
cumulation, 25th  
April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. Wm. MEYER, Esq.

O. LUGAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,  
Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits  
of the Underwriting Business will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the Premium  
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10c80

## Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Kicks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

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## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE,"  
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (88 and 89  
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's  
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th  
August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to  
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Solo Right  
the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in Eng-  
land, Australia, Africa, China,  
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.  
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,  
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for  
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,  
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration,  
Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,  
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-  
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,  
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-  
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

## PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the  
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,  
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing  
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and  
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-System,  
and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous  
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart  
Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VI-  
SITING OR RESIDING IN HOT  
CLIMATES.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE  
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,  
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in  
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential  
Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-  
animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when  
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large  
number of Testimonials from all parts of the  
World, freely offered from private persons;  
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men  
who are well known, speak of its marvellous  
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of  
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,  
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S  
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass  
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-  
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.  
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.  
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal  
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons  
selling the Fraudulent Imitation of this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle  
bears the British Government Stamp, with the  
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,  
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable  
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-  
GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,  
OF BAY HOUSE, 52, GAIKID ST., LONDON,  
ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of  
Phosphodyne.)  
Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any  
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-  
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the  
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,  
against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being per-  
petrated by the Advertisement  
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.  
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the  
Newspaper Press of India and the  
Colonies, the nature of which may  
be guessed from the fact that the  
originators of these Advertise-  
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT  
insert them in the Papers Publish-  
ed in the United Kingdom, nei-  
ther may the Spurious Article, sought  
to be foisted upon the Public  
abroad, BE SOLD in the British  
Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so  
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.  
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at  
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.  
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S  
Testimonials, the dates of which have been  
fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,  
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been  
basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the  
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,  
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine  
"PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and  
Surname, with Address, as above; also the Re-  
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"  
to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalo's  
Phosphodyne in India and China—  
TASCHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona;  
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., and BATHURST &  
Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA  
& Co., Bangalore; RANCOON DISPENSARY, No.  
216, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON Co., Lahore;  
J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG  
KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the  
Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE  
ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH," on the  
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-  
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

## Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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## Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of  
**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
thus,

*Lea & Perrins*

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,  
etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

3ja80 1 52 31d 80

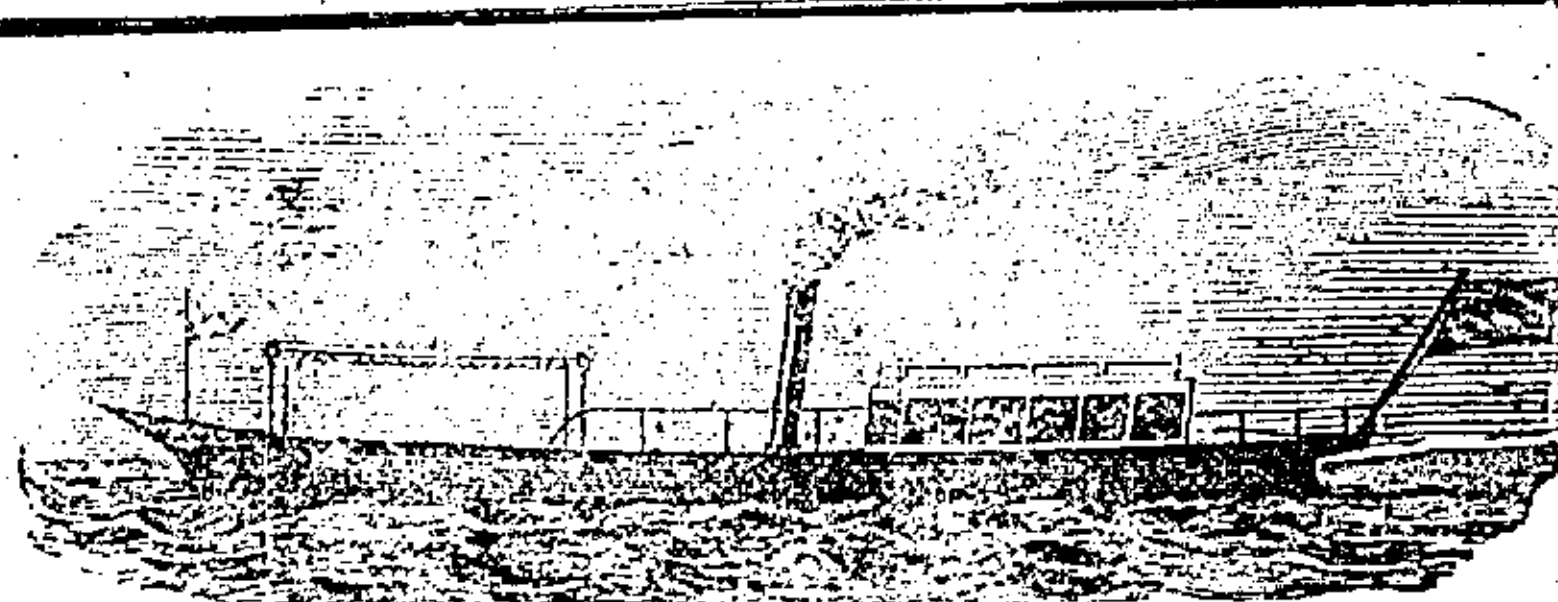
## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

YARROW'S  
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,  
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

**YARROW & CO.**

(LATE YARROW & NEBLEY),

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, 1, LE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52 9nov80

DINNEFORD'S  
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID  
MAGNESIA**  
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London,  
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52 5ap80



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
most effective in curing every kind of skin disease, and in  
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-  
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
dust.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
namely, rheumatism, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,  
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure ails, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable  
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised  
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas  
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.  
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the  
United States.

20ap78 1w 52 17my80

## PERFUMERY.

**J. & E. Atkinson's**  
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET  
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-  
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,  
TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.  
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English  
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout  
the World.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre—

7jun79 1w 52 8

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**  
NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;  
is authorised to receive Subscriptions, Ad-  
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,  
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

## Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.



Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

## BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by  
**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**  
which is quite harmless to Domestic  
Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of  
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one  
need be troubled by these pests. It is  
perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-  
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are numerous,  
and fail in giving satisfaction.  
Sold by all Chemists in small bottles  
1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**  
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in  
appearance and taste, finishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD  
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,  
Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my  
duty to inform you of the immense sale I  
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may  
justly say is enormous, and in every case  
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now  
in stock two bottles containing the Round  
Worms brought me during the last few  
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards  
long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,  
M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and  
Druggists.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London.  
REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraud-  
ulently imitations of this unsurpassed remedy  
have been sold, I hereby request anyone  
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-  
municate with me; on conviction of the  
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4oct79 1w 31mch80

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital-Physicians of London  
state that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.  
The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

## REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the se-  
cretions of the body, without creating any  
of those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it at all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures; while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-  
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable  
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for  
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-  
rests those too often fatal diseases—  
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-  
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera  
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all  
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations  
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in  
neuritis, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-  
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.  
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
reports (Dec. mber 1865) that in nearly  
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis  
Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,  
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of  
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.  
—"So strongly are we convinced of the  
immense value of this remedy, that we  
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of  
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-  
nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.  
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-  
dyne; that it is always right to use his  
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the  
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the  
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical  
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.  
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,  
and 11s.

9oct79 1w 23d 9oct80

## Intimations.

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**  
ESTABLISHED 1820.



The attention of  
Sportmen is invited  
to the following Am-  
munition, of the best  
quality, now in general  
use throughout Eng-  
land, India, and the Colonies.

**JOYCE'S**  
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality  
**Percussion Caps,**  
Chemically-prepared Cloth and  
Felt Gun Wadding.

**Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,**  
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-  
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game  
at long distances.  
And every description of Sporting  
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers  
in Gunpowder.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,**  
Patentees and Manufacturers,  
57, Upper Thames Street, London.  
4oct79 1f 13s 4ap80

## NOW READY.

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I  
and II, A to M, with Introduction.** Royal  
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN BIRN,  
Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878

## NOW READY.

**HENG-SHUI; or, THE FUNDAMENTS  
OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.** By Dr.  
E. J. BIRN. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
\$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
PRACTICE.** In three Lectures,  
By Dr. E. J. BIRN. Second Edition. One  
volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1878

## SAVORY AND

MOORE'S

BEST FOOD

FOR INF



## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "MENELAUS," Captain E. BILLING, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja20

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 27th Jan., 1880, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

2 cases Tweeds and Trowsersings.

50 doz. Woollen Socks.

200 doz. Mitts.

15 cases Assorted Confectionery.

10 cases 1-tine Sardines.

Morton's Oilman's Stores.

20 cases American Clocks.

Lamps, Mirrors, Barometers, Nail Brushes, Toilet Soap, Rifles, Revolvers, Tobacco, etc., etc.

10 cases Borden's Milk.

3 cases Magenta and other Dyes.

160 drums White Zinc Paint each 28-lbs.

3 cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

10 cases Safety Matches.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1880. ja27

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 27th January, 1880, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Japanese PLANTS

ex S. S. "Malacca."

Comprising:—Camellias, Daphnes, Holly, Conifers, and other Varieties.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1880. ja27

## NOTICE.

I HAVE CLOSED my SHAREBROKER Business and ESTABLISHED myself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.—Office at Messrs BARNES & Co.'s.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja31

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. F. KLAMPERMEYER has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, No. 63, PRATA CENTRAL, close to the Canton Wharf.

The Patronage of the Community is most respectfully solicited.

F. KLAMPERMEYER.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

## MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 2nd February, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 6th February.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

"Yokohama & Kobe.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

"NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. fe7

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MORSE B. TOWER, American barkentine, Capt. O. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIDDLEBURY, British barkentine, Captain A. Walsh.—Borneo Company.

FRANCIS FREDERICK, British ship, Capt. John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

MARZ, American barkentine, Capt. Francis Hallett.—Captain.

ALICE REED, American barkentine, Captain Killoran.—Vogel & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23, Chang-wei, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Jan. 23, Chop-sai, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Jan. 23, Wang-hai, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Jan. 23, Hai-chang-ching, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23, Tsing-po, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Jan. 24, Chop-chung, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Jan. 24, Chefoo, British steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 24, Foochow, British steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 24, Malacca, British steamer, 1044, T. Reeves, Yokohama Jan. 17, Maile and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 24, Europe, British steamer, 528, N. Lamont, Shanghai Jan. 21, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Jan. 24, Menelaus, British steamer, 1559, E. Billing, Shanghai Jan. 17, and Swatow 23, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 24, Charite, French barque, 255, Gaultier, Chefoo Jan. 16, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, Diamante, for Manila.

24, Yottung, for Swatow.

24, Sumida Maru, for Kobe, &c.

24, Papa, for Bangkok.

24, Amoy, for Shanghai.

24, Wang-hai, Chi. g.b., for Canton.

24, Tsing-po, Chi. g.b., for Canton.

## CLEARED.

Menelaus, for London, &c.

Chin-tung, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Malacca, from Yokohama, Mr and Mrs Crombie, Mr Jameson, and 15 Chinese.

Per Europe, from Shanghai, Mr L. Tavaris and 4 children, and 32 Chinese.

Per Menelaus, from Swatow, 463 Chinese.

Per Charite, from Chefoo, 3 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Diamante, for Manila, Mr and Mrs Stevenson and family, Messrs L. F. Barretto and W. Dole.

Per Hainan, for Hoihow, 29 Chinese.

Per Yottung, for Swatow, 186 Chinese.

Per Sumida Maru, for Kobe, &c., 5 Chinese.

Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 18 Chinese.

Per Chin-tung, for Saigon, about 550 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Europe reports: Had strong monsoon and thick hazy weather, and high sea running till off Chelung Point, thence to port moderate northerly winds and overcast weather.

The British steamer Menelaus reports: Moderate N.E. monsoon and cloudy weather throughout.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG (PAKHAI AND HANOI).—

Per Conquest, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ, AND LONDON.—

Per Menelaus at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI.—

Per Ulysses, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For AMOY AND SHANGHAI.—

Per Ulysses, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per brig Villa de Rivadavia, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Swatow, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., instead of S. S. Foochow as previously notified.

For JAPAN via KOBE.—

Per Nigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 6th February.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Bokhara will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Rumbah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—Menelaus leaves for London.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion on the 1st Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

## MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

4 p.m.—Ulysses leaves for Shanghai.

Goods per Escombria undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## Auction.

2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Porcelain, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 27.—

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast of Port.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

3 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Plants at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

3.30 p.m.—"Cinderella" at the City Hall.

9 p.m.—"Cinderella" at the City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.—

11 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Port of Call and Europe.

THURSDAY, January 29.—

Goods per Escombria undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

9 p.m.—"Sorcerer" at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, January 30.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 60a, Queen's Road.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Port of Call and Europe.

1 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, February 7.—

Daylight.—Mitsui Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' STORES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Sod. Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

No. 8.—VOL. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

WILL BE READY IN

A DAY OR TWO.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are from to-day filed for reference.

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1880.

## MARRIAGE.

On Dec. 29th, 1879, at B. I. M.'s German Consulate, Bangkok, Siam, by the Rev. N. A. MacDonald of the Am. Presb. Mission, Mr OSCAR BREUER, Sec. in H. I. M.'s German Consulate, to Miss FRIEDRIKE GOLDSTICKER.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.50 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1880.

It is always interesting to note what is said about this Colony in the outside world. Even when good people induce their friends at home to send Scripture-readers to convert the "merchants" of Hongkong, there is some satisfaction in the thought that they do "think of us at home" after a fashion, and that this "dot on the ocean" is not altogether forgotten. It is this desire, to see what is said about us as a Colony, that prompts a resident to open every guide-book or other compilation that comes within reach, and turn to the heading of "Hongkong." It was certainly this feeling of curiosity which caused us to turn to page 248 of the new "Whitaker's Almanack," for the present year, where are recorded certain particulars of the trade and conditions of this Island. The interest felt in discoveries here made may be reasonably described as mixed in character, and varied in accordance with the interpretation the reader may place upon the following announcement:—"In most instances, the Sections have been revised by the Local Governments, and, being more recent, will frequently be found to differ from the statistics prepared and published by authority in this country." We are inclined to believe that the statements which now appear under the heading of "British Possessions—Hongkong," "have been revised by the Local Government" to some purpose. Perhaps the appointment of a Chinese barrister to a seat in the Legis-

lative Council of the Colony may lend a factitious importance to the addition made upon last year's remark as to our population; but it is strange that special mention should be given to this—"a population, in 1876, of 139,144, of whom 7,525 were whites, 1,451 Indians, and 130,168 Chinese (including about 40,000 British-born Chinese, who are becoming the chief holders of property and wealthiest merchants)." Here is the Hon. Ng Choy's constituency! The credit given to the Colony for being the centre of trade in tea and silks is not a new fiction; that has existed in previous editions, and has been smiled over before now. But where if not from certain new financial notions, came the figures regarding the export and import trade of Hongkong? The \$500,000,000 piece of fireworks has evidently exercised a certain effect upon the compiler of this portion of the Almanack; for the "imports from United Kingdom in 1878" are stated, without comment or explanation, to be £4,677,017; and the "exports to United Kingdom," in same year are put down at £1,174,469. How these figures have been arrived at, it is not hinted; but they have been "revised by the Local Government," who, it may be remembered, is well versed in figures! No mention is made of "optional cargo," or of goods in transit, nor is it stated how Hongkong can pose as the centre of the tea and silk trades on a total export of a little over a million sterling. A statement, however, which formerly did duty as the only remark indicative of a correct conception of the port and island, has been rudely erased: it is this, "With the exception of a sugar refinery, rum distillery, and ice manufactory, it has neither agriculture nor manufactures, and produces little." It is evidently not a part of the programme of the present Head of the Executive to reveal the barrenness of the Island, so much as to expose to the world the mistaken views of its foreign residents.

But we are not yet done with Whitaker and his gubernatorial inspirations. Our exceedingly useful and ably-compiled London companion of the orange cover has anticipated events as to the component parts of the Government here in a most unwarrantable manner. The six leading officials whose names and salaries generally wind up the record of Hongkong, are now seven; and the seventh reads thus—"Chinese Sec. Dr E. Eitel, £1000." Now, either the Hongkong Directory or Whitaker is wrong somewhere in this connection; for the name of Dr Eitel does not appear in the local Directory as an official of this Colony under any heading whatever. That he fills the post of Government Inspector of Schools is true enough; and that he ought to have appeared as such in the local publication is equally clear. But why this mysterious silence in the Colonial Secretary's return? Are there more "Carnarvon despatches" to be unearthed? Or are we to have the Colonial Secretary superseded by the Chinese Secretary by a grand coup? One of the most wonderful characteristics of the Hennessy régime is, that straws often indicate the direction a very big wind may blow, or is blowing. So many influences now seem to be at work that one is compelled to be ever on the look-out for surprises, or for some half-true but misleading representation of fact or opinion. And, without entering into the question, it would seem to us that the last entry in Whitaker regarding this Colony is a straw which, if well studied, would reveal the existence of quite a number of diplomatic typhoons and official "high winds." It is significant that Mr Hennessy has been so reticent lately upon this and other points. While we rejoice to find greater prominence given to the Chinese language and Chinese interests in the Government of the Island, it is to be feared that the present Governor will never succeed in utilising two Colonial Secretaries at the same time. He does not possess the tact necessary for so delicate an operation. It is to be regretted, but it is nevertheless the fact, that the wheels of the administration persistently refuse to run smoothly upon the absurd pro-Chinese and anti-foreign rails which Mr Pope Hennessy has so laboriously endeavoured to lay down.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here To-morrow (Sunday), the 25th inst., by the P. & O. steamer Nizam, which left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 18th. She brings London dates to the 19th ult.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or about Monday, the 26th inst., by the steamer City of Tokio, which left Yokohama on the 20th.

We would call attention to Mr Norville's advertisement of a treat for the children.

The steamer Chefoo was towed to dock today by the Foochow.

The British barque Hazelhome stranded on the Pratas Shoal on her last voyage to Manila, but was got off again with only slight damage. She is the second vessel that has been lucky enough to get off after being on this dreaded shoal. She has put back to this port for repair.

Our Correspondent "Quiz" is all wrong, and we do not publish his effusion. The naval and official demonstration of to-day had nothing whatever to do with the recent appointment to the Legislative Council. It was caused by the arrival of the Viceroy, as will be found explained elsewhere.

Lieut. Lane, R.A., who joins the command here, is expected to arrive by the English mail to-morrow. The other passengers booked for the incoming mail steamer, as per last advices, were the following:—Mr and Mrs T. Marsh Brown and infant, Mr W. McKnight Hartigan, Mr A. Percival, Second Lieut. J. L. Armitage and A. J. Lawford, Mr F. C. Parker, for Hongkong; and for Shanghai, Mr Butler and child.

In connection with the motion heard yesterday in Sands v. Forbes, it is complained that our short report does not convey a correct idea of what took place. The following may be more correct:—The motion was worded in such a way as to call upon the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be paid 5 per cent. commission. Mr Ng Choy objected to it in that form and said if not amended he must ask for an adjournment. The motion was made a substantive one for the payment of commission. Mr Haylar moved in accordance with it. Mr Forbes and Mr Wotton were examined at great length; the hearing lasted from 11 a.m. to about 4.30 p.m., and was finally adjourned to allow Mr Haylar to amend his notice of motion by adding that he moved for the amendment of the answer in the suit by striking out the second paragraph which admits that Mr Forbes did not file the necessary account. The Chief Justice suggested at the end that the plaintiff might make an offer, and thus save the question coming again before the Court.

A fire broke out in



to be teaching us a lesson. The Sandwich Islands occupy a most important position in the North Pacific Ocean; we are one of the guaranteeing Powers; yet we let the Americans contract a reciprocity treaty there which will end in their obtaining complete control unless we are very careful, and meanwhile enables them to shut out our goods altogether. And it may be well to bear in mind that some day or another—not many years hence, in the opinion of men who have a right to express one—the trade between China, Japan, and British North America, perhaps also between British North America and the Australasian colonies, will be considerable.

The British official trade returns for October, 1879, show:—

| Imports.            | Exports.            |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1879... £22,918,565 | 1879... £25,569,268 |
| 1878... £21,569,429 | 1878... £24,699,429 |
| 1878... £17,265,459 | 1878... £44,978     |

£3,000,000 sterling per month, remarks the *Japan Gazette*, must come into England in some shape or other before foreign countries need buy British exports. Here is a problem for the "balance of trade" theorists to deal with.

By the C.M.S.N. Co's steamer *Hochung* two papers and a letter arrived at this office on Saturday, bearing Hongkong dates of 20th December, 1879. From enquiries we learn that the cause of delay was owing to the non-delivery of the mail-bag on the arrival of the steamer on the 26th December last to the Post Office authorities here.—*N. C. D. News*, January 19th.

The following is from the *Shun Pao*, of the 14th ult:—

Rumours among the mandarins state an Imperial Edict, dated on the 21st day of the 11th moon (2nd January), announced that H. E. Chung How was sent as Ambassador to Russia under supreme authority, and now he returned to Peking without awaiting imperial permission or any documents that related to that end. So the Emperor was quite displeased with him, and ordered his rank to be degraded at once, and then to be placed under the Six Boards at Peking, to be judged cautiously as to what measure of punishment he deserves for such an offence, especially for a man that holds such an important and high position. And all his stipulations and communications made between Russia and China must be carefully looked over and examined by the Minister of State, and the Six Boards, viz: Board of Civil Officers, Board of Revenue, Board of Ceremonies, Board of Punishments, Board of War, and Board of Works, and the Nine High Courts. "After a thorough investigation, then certain measures of punishment will be decided."

But we beg to mention that we have as yet received the *Peking Gazette* only as far as the issue of the 18th day of the 11th moon (26th December 1879), as the present Edict was said to be dated the 2nd January, as mentioned above, so of the certainty of the fact we are as yet ignorant.

The following decree appears in the *Peking Gazette* of the 2nd inst:—

Chung-how, senior Vice-President of the Court of Censors, having been despatched on a mission, has taken upon himself to set forth on his return to the capital without awaiting the Imperial decree [authorising his return]. As a first step, let him be committed to the Board for the determination of a rigorous penalty, and let him vacate his post pending their decision. Let the Grand Secretaries, Presidents of the Six Boards and nine chief Ministers of State, together with the Imperial Academy and Superintendents of Instruction, take into careful consideration the Treaty and Regulations negotiated by him, as well as the memorials on the subject presented by the Tsung-li Yamen on successive occasions. They will report the result to Us.

The *N. C. D. News* has the following communicated paragraph:—

For the last thirty years Bible work has been carried on in various parts of the Empire by as many colporteurs, both foreign and native, as could be obtained. For many years the Wan-li alone was used; during recent years the Bible in the Mandarin has mostly been sold. The Bible Societies are popular both in Europe and America, and as all denominations unite in their support large legacies are left to them. Men who do not put themselves down as belonging to any sect of Religionists are ardent supporters, as they believe the Bible is a good book and like to see it circulated.

The regulations of the Bible Societies have been very rigorous on one point; that is, to print without note or comment. This regulation was absolutely necessary to their existence in civilized lands. Many of the friends of the cause have regretted that the rule was so stringent, as among pagans it is desirable to have some explanatory notes and comments. The heathen know nothing of the existence of God; they stumble over the word "Pharisee," and many of the simplest things to any foreigner are mysteries to them.

The Shanghai Missionary Conference overtook the various Bible Societies on the subject. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, Agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland, has obtained greater privileges than any hitherto granted. At the *Shun pao* office he has just issued an edition of the Gospels with a preface to each. The Society allows chapter headings. Instead of grouping them at the beginning of the chapter he has scattered them along on the wide upper margin or "Heaven head." These headings have been made very full, so that they fill nearly the whole margin, thus throwing a flood of light upon the page. The Venerable Doctor is to be congratulated on his success. Decidedly the most appropriate edition for circulation among the Chinese yet issued.

HYACINTHS, the French aster, is of uncertain age. A person recently asked him if it was true that he had played for the benefit of the victims of Noh's flood. Hyacinth, with his usual phlegm, replied "They exaggerate."

There were thirty British and foreign wrecks reported during the week ending Oct. 30, making the total for the year, up to date, 1,354, or an increase of fifty-four, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The approximate value of property lost was £520,000, including British £215,000.

## THE VICEROY OF THE TWO KWANG IN HONGKONG.

The visit of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang to His Excellency the Governor, which took place to-day, was an entirely unexpected one, no previous communication official or private having been received here either through the British Consul at Canton or otherwise. The visit, therefore, took the Governor quite by surprise. It was only this morning that the presence of the Viceroy in the harbour was known. Information then reached the Governor that His Excellency had come down here, having no official business in the Colony, solely and specially to express his personal feelings, in acknowledgment and appreciation of Mr. Hennessy's friendly and cordial attitude towards the Chinese in Hongkong and the Chinese Government. The Governor communicated promptly with the heads of the Naval and Military Departments and with the Members of the Legislative Council, asking them to be present at Government House on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy. At noon H. E. landed at Murray Wharf, accompanied by a large retinue, headed by his own Aide-de-Camp and the Aide-de-Camp of the Governor of Canton, with his interpreter, the Namhoi Sub-Magistrate who is an excellent English speaker; together with Dr. E. J. Eitel. At the wharf the Viceroy was received by Major Palmer in name of the Governor, and by the Commissioner of Customs, also by the officials of the neighbouring Chinese town of Kowloon, Col. Lai and the Kowloon Sub-Magistrate. There were also half a company of Chinese marines drawn up on the Pier, and a few of the local compradores. A considerable crowd of Chinese filled the lower part of the Cricket Ground and a very fair number of Europeans were present. Salutes were fired as H. E. left the ship and as he landed. The Viceroy entered his own eight-bearer chair which was beautifully got up, his A.D.C. and Interpreter being accommodated with chairs from Government House. The party moved off at once, the Viceroy's chair being headed by a large red umbrella carried by several people, and followed by a number of horsemen. The ponies proved rather difficult to manage during the time the firing of the salute lasted, but no accident occurred. On reaching Murray Barracks it was found that the guard of honour and the Band of H.M.'s 27th Regiment, Inniskillings, had at the last moment put in an appearance; when arms were being presented the Viceroy graciously bowed to the Officers. The road from the Murray Pier to Government House was lined by Police Constables, and as the procession wended its way from the point of landing to Government House, it presented rather a picturesque effect. Under the portico of Government House a squad of Sikh Constables was drawn up and they presented arms on the Viceroy descending from his chair. The Governor, with Major Palmer and his Private Secretary and "Chinese Secretary," received the Viceroy in the Entrance Hall. After the exchange of a few words of salutation the Governor conducted his illustrious visitor into the Central Hall of the building, where were assembled the heads of the Naval and Military Establishments, the members of the Legislative Council. The Viceroy bowed politely to all of them, and then passed into the Drawing room, where the General, the Chief Justice, the Commodore, and all the members of Council were introduced to him. The Viceroy then engaged in conversation with the Governor, Chief Justice, the Commodore, and the General. Mutual good wishes and compliments were exchanged, but no official or political questions were alluded to. The Viceroy then saw the pictures of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family which adorn the drawing-room of Government House. After this the whole of those present adjourned to the dining-room, where a cold collation was laid. No speeches were made so far as we can learn, and after some conversation the party broke up, the Governor intimating that he would return the Viceroy's visit later in the day. Owing, however, to the Viceroy's intention to depart almost immediately (he returns to Canton this evening), the Governor, instead of going on board, accompanied the Viceroy down to the Wharf. The Viceroy proceeded on board by the *Feima*, which had been placed at his disposal by the Chinese community, and at his request Dr. Eitel accompanied him to show him subsequently over the City Hall and the Public Gardens. He landed again immediately afterwards in undress uniform and visited these places, using an ordinary street-chair carried by two rather disreputable-looking coolies. The Natural Museum at the City Hall engaged his attention for a considerable time; after which he proceeded with Dr. Eitel to the Public Gardens, every nook and corner of which he minutely examined; every tree, shrub and plant. The Fernery appeared to specially excite his astonishment; the kangaroos and other animals in the Zoological gardens came in for a special share of his attention. His Excellency then straightway returned to the launch and went on board. This

visit of His Excellency Lau Kwan-yih is an extraordinary mark of the recognition and approval which Mr. Hennessy's policy secures from all the head Chinese officials. It is the first visit of this kind that has ever been made to Hongkong by any Viceroy. Many years ago, the Hoppe paid a similar private visit to the then Governor; we forget in whose time. This may be taken perhaps as a return visit for a similar one paid to the Viceroy last year by Governor Hennessy. The Viceroy leaves to-night, the flotilla of gun-boats which came down with him this morning again returning with him, namely the *Chang-man*, *Chop-sai*, the *Wang-hai*, the *Hai-Chang-Ching*, the *Tsing Po* and the *Chop Chung*. The Viceroy comes back to Hongkong next week on his way from Canton to the north, where he will take up the duties of Sheng Pao Cheng, the able administrator of the Two Kwang, who died at Nanking, on the 16th ult.

## ORIGINAL DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

| ANSWER TO No. III. |      |         |  |
|--------------------|------|---------|--|
| Canton.            | Ohio | Curios. |  |
| A                  | C    | U       |  |
| G                  | A    | C       |  |
| N                  | T    | R       |  |
| T                  | T    | R       |  |
| O                  | O    | O       |  |
| N                  | O    | O       |  |

\* The celebrated Paris restaurant.

Correct answers have been received from "Canton," "Globules," and "K. F."

## No. IV.

Once arm in arm with Pat and Mike He wandered up and down Mardyke, Till finding smiling did not pay He thought the Law would make his way. With fustian gown and bushy wig Our Paddy pulled himself so big He thought he could the law lay down For Cabot Council and the Crown! He tried his hand on L—b—n, But could not hit on any plan; So off he went to B—n—n—n To raise the downed negro bile Against the brutal license wrought By English hands and English thought. But not his appetite to please He was not content with such as these. To distant regions he must hie And there his dexterous hand would try. "Hurrah! Success! Eureka! Found! The only man with senses sound, The only one with ideas fit Amongst my Counsellors to sit, In all this teeming settlement Is he on whom my looks are bent." A man of bland and child-like face, No hoary locks his temples grace, The laurel wreath adorns his brow (He uses chop-sticks with his "chow.")

Though fond my first may be of rice, And other dainties rare and nice, Adown his back my second tastes And dangles somewhere at his heels.

1. A game, a Monarch; take a peep When in my chair laconically sleep.

2. In court and in camp—"a man and a brother!" "As like as two peas;" we are both one another; "What if Governor, Admiral, General-in-Chief?" "My upright's my man; we each hold our brief."

3. Cut in pieces long ago, From head to foot, From top to toe.

4. Where my first upright Was ever "shining light."

5. The sound upraised from every lung, Who thus my upright's praise have sung.

6. Aspirate well, and give me to the people, My upright's praise they'll shout from every steeples.

7. All Hongkong folks have raised it, Since they have regard For dignity and virtue 'Gainst a strange award.

SIGNOR RHUMPHUSIUS.

## POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA, &c.

The following changes in the Postal system between Hongkong and the Australasian Colonies (Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji) come into operation on February 1st:—

The Postage on letters via Torres Straits, by whatever opportunity, is reduced to 12 cents per half ounce. Rates on other articles continue as hitherto. Letter Postage via Galle alone remains 24 cents per half ounce. Mails will be made up for this route by each French Packet, instead of by each alternate one as heretofore. The service from Galle is now fortnightly instead of every four weeks as before.

No mails whatever are despatched to Australia, &c., by British Packet. Enquiries are frequently made if, when a steamer is going, say to Sydney only, correspondence can be forwarded for New Zealand, Tasmania, &c. It is notified that mails for every part of the Australasian Colonies are made up by every steamer which calls at any one of them.

M. WILLIAM Henri Waddington, the French Premier, will not admit that he is English, and calls himself "Frenchman" at all opportunities. But in character and appearance, as well as in race and education, he is even a typical Englishman.

TENNISON is a grandfather. On the 8th of November a son was born to his son, Lionel Tennison, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Frederick Locker.

A GAME of euchre between the seasons. Spring passes, Summer makes it next, Autumn orders it up, and Winter runs the game out.

A new memoir of Lord Beaconsfield, just out in England, bears this motto from Artemus Ward:—"He asked what was my principle; I said 'got money'; I said, 'not a principle; I'm in the show business.'"

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

### POLICE "IRON DUKE."

A match came off this afternoon at Kowloon, between two teams representing the Police and the *Iron Duke* respectively. The conditions were seven shots at each range, 200, 400 and 600 yards. The Police, it will be seen from the score, were the victors by 108 points. There was a light wind from the left rear; the sky was dark and the light very bad. The wind died away as the last four men fired. The firing at the 600 yards was rather poor:—

|                | 200 | 400 | 600 | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Fleming, ...   | 23  | 24  | 21  | 68     |
| Lindross, ...  | 23  | 23  | 10  | 56     |
| McLennan, ...  | 24  | 23  | 13  | 60     |
| Thompson, ...  | 25  | 21  | 2   | 48     |
| Orley, ...     | 22  | 22  | 16  | 60     |
| Quincey, ...   | 23  | 24  | 9   | 56     |
| Whitehead, ... | 23  | 24  | 20  | 67     |
| Grant, ...     | 23  | 26  | 21  | 70     |
| Toomey, ...    | 26  | 26  | 16  | 68     |
| Cameron, ...   | 25  | 26  | 10  | 61     |

### "IRON DUKE."

|              | 200 | 400 | 600 | Total. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Atkey, ...   | 27  | 18  | 8   | 53     |
| Angel, ...   | 21  | 16  | 15  | 52     |
| Andrews, ... | 21  | 15  | 14  | 50     |
| Cuthers, ... | 24  | 23  | 6   | 53     |
| Croft, ...   | 22  | 15  | 8   | 45     |
| Fugler, ...  | 21  | 19  | 9   | 49     |
| Randle, ...  | 18  | 16  | 8   | 42     |
| Tyson, ...   | 25  | 22  | 19  | 66     |
| White, ...   | 25  | 22  | 9   | 56     |
| Webber, ...  | 10  | 15  | 6   | 31     |

## CRICKET.

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. THE Y. LUNTER FIRE BRIGADE.

This match was played to-day and resulted in a victory for the Club by 207 runs in the first innings;—Friend playing a very fine innings of 167 (a tie with the best on record), during the manipulation of which his graceful style was much admired; the Secretary and ex-Secretary were also to the fore, the redoubtable "young 'un" nothing on the spot. The Fire Brigade, exhausted by their long day out, collapsed for 92, the cracks only coming off in a minor degree.

During the afternoon the Band of the Inniskillings added greatly to the attraction of the match by an admirable selection of music.

## HONGKONG C. C.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Lt. Friend, spd. Munro, b Dunman, ...     | 157 |
| H. de C. Forbes, run out, ...             | 9   |
| W. Hynes, b Munro, ...                    | 46  |
| R. F. Clarke, b Munro, ...                | 9   |
| Lt. Charley, b Dunman, ...                | 7   |
| H. Fies, c and b Darby, ...               | 25  |
| Capt. Stainforth, c Coxon, b Travers, ... | 11  |
| A. R. Blandy, b Darby, ...                | 10  |
| H. S. Tunnard, b Darby, ...               | 2   |
| H. A. Ritchie, c Coxon, b Darby, ...      | 0   |
| J. Hay, not out, ...                      | 1   |
| Byes 4, leg byes 3, wides 5, ...          | 12  |

The wickets fell:—1 for 52, 2 for 163, 3 for 195, 4 for 212, 5 for 206, 6 for 2-8-7 for 294, 7 for 294, 8 for 294, 9 for 299.

## VOLUNTEER F. B.

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| S. M. Munro, c Forbes, b Hynes, ...   | 18 |
| H. H. Taylor, b Charley, ...          | 9  |
| W. Dunman, c Friend, b Tunnard, ...   | 32 |
| A. K. Travers, b Hynes, ...           | 3  |
| W. H. F. Darby, b Hynes, ...          | 15 |
| R. Blackwell, spd. Foss, b Hynes, ... | 2  |
| A. Coxon, c Foss, b Tunnard, ...      | 10 |
| A. Cheyne, b Tunnard, ...             | 0  |
| E. F. Alford, b Hynes, ...            | 0  |
| A. Wemyss, b Hynes, ...               | 0  |
| J. Hughes, not out, ...               | 0  |
| Wides, 1, ...                         | 1  |

The wickets fell:—1 for 25, 2 for 25, 3 for 32, 4 for 58, 5 for 60, 6 for 87, 7 for 87, 8 for 88, 9 for 10 for 92.

In the Second Innings (not completed), Mr Dunman c Blandy, b Stainforth, run out 21; Mr W. H. F. Darby, run out, 0; Mr Blackwell, b Hay, 1; Mr Hughes, b Stainforth, 7; leg byes, 1; and wides, 2 were credited; 4 wickets down for 32, and Mr Munro (2) and Mr Coxon (9) were in when time was called.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.) Saturday, Jan. 24.

## ASSAULT BY A CONSTABLE.

John Dick, a constable in the police force, appeared on a summons charging him with being drunk and assaulting Mr. L. L. Bush on the evening of the 22nd instant.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Bush stated that it was part of his duty to board all steamers belonging to the firm of Russell & Co., where he was employed, and to bring ashore the mail bags on their arrival. About 6 o'clock on the 22nd there was one steamer belonging to the firm about to leave and another had just arrived. He backed out from Peddar's Wharf in the launch for the purpose of boarding the *Diamant*. There were two police boats about 100 feet from the wharf. Some one called out from one of the boats "stop, stop." After calling in this manner three times the same voice, which was that of a European, said "If you don't stop I will shoot." The complainant did not stop but proceeded on board the steamer, where he was followed by the defendant. The defendant was not sober. He asked Mr. Bush why he had not stopped when called to, and he (Mr. Bush) replied that as he had not done anything wrong he did not consider defendant had any right to stop him. Defendant could walk straight enough, but his manner of talking was not that of a sober man. His breath smelt strongly of spirits and tobacco. Mr. Bush told defendant he had got the mails and must deliver them. Defendant did not seem to believe this and accompanied complainant to the Post Office. After having delivered the mails defendant took Mr. Bush on board the police boat, where

he made a rambling statement to Inspector Matheson, to the effect that complainant was going through the harbour in a launch at a high rate of speed and without any lights. When complainant was first hailed he was going slowly as the launch was just started, and there were three lights burning brightly.

By Mr. Wotton:—The side lights are put on at dark. They were on when I left the wharf. I did not hear any one ask whom the launch belonged to. Defendant did not answer Mr. Smith's questions politely; I consider he did so very rudely.

Mr. C. V. Smith, a partner in Messrs Russell & Co.'s firm, said he went to the Post Office on Thursday evening, having been called by the boatman. He saw defendant pulling Mr. Bush by the arm and asked "What was the matter. Defendant said: 'You know nothing of the matter, if you interfere I will arrest you too.' He appeared very excited and from his manner I thought something serious had happened. Mr. Bush wished to give the receipt for the mails to Mr. Smith, but defendant would not permit this and said they must not communicate. Defendant was very rude in his manner. The launch had side lights burning.

Inspector Matheson, said that about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 22nd the complainant was brought on board the Police hulk by the constable, who preferred a charge against him of driving his launch at a furious rate in the harbour without side lights. The Inspector did not take the charge as from enquiries made from the crew of the police boat he did not consider that the launch was going at a high rate of speed. The launch had side lights burning. He thought a summons would have met the case if the constable's charge was correct, but he suspected defendant had been drinking.

To the Court:—Defendant was very excited from the time he came on board. Mr. Smith said he saw the defendant catch Mr. Bush by the sleeve. His language was proper.

P. C. No. 38, James Johnson, for the defence, said he was on duty on Peddar's wharf and saw a launch come alongside, but did not observe whether she had side lights or not. He did not see defendant assault any one. The complainant persisted in speaking to some person, and he saw the defendant lay his hand on him to prevent conversation. Defendant was excited, and might have had a glass, but was not drunk.

P. C. No. 2, Thomas Barnett, stated that he was on the *Praya* on Thursday evening. He saw a launch leave the wharf at an ordinary rate of speed, and heard some one hail her, but she did not stop. He was unable to say whether she had side lights.

P. C. No. 490, Chuan Acheung, said he was in a police boat, and saw the launch leave the wharf. He was quite sure she had side lights.

Mr. Wotton, for the complainant, withdrew the charge of abusive language, but stated there were not the smallest grounds for making an arrest, and that the constable had put the complainant to much inconvenience by exceeding his duty. That he was undoubtedly under the influence of drink had been satisfied orally proved.

Defendant stated that it was his duty to hail all boats, and as the complainant did not stop when called, he wished to take him on board the chop and explain.

The defendant was fined \$3.

## China.

### SHANGHAI.

(N. C. D. News, Jan. 17-20.)

The Rev. W. R. Lambuth has succeeded in organising "The Shanghai Debating Club," for the higher classes of English-speaking Chinese. On Thursday evening the first meeting of the Club took place, nine members being present. The subject previously announced for discussion was "Resolved, that the pen is mightier than the sword." Only two of those present had prepared themselves for the debate; but one speech on the affirmative side of the question and two on the negative were given extemporaneously and were not without merit. A very creditable essay on "The advantages resulting from Debate," was also handed in to Dr. Lambuth. The mode of conducting the proceedings was quite new to most of the young men, but all seemed to enjoy the evening. The subject named above will be discussed again next Thursday night, when a much larger attendance is expected.

We understand that on Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, the M.M. steamer *Iravaddy* came into collision with a junk, outside Woosung, cutting her in two. The steamer was stopped, but we are informed that there were two other junks near which picked up the men from the one that sank. It seems that these two junks showed lights and the steamer passed between them, striking the one shortly afterwards which is said to have shown no light.

It is stated that the Senior Consulship is transferred to Mr. Bailey, U. S. Consul General, by reason of the approaching departure of Mr. Lueder, the German Consul General.

The *Mercury* says "the wreck of the *Condor* has been blown up; the first torpedo was fired on the 9th inst., and the last on the 14th. There is, however, no official notification on the subject. Why not?"

## Japan.

(*Japan Gazette*, January 12-16.)

The *Akashima Shinbun* publishes an article on the general misunderstanding which exists between the government and people of Japan, in which it says that the government are ignorant of the feelings of the people and their sentiments and wishes; while, on the other hand, the people are totally in the dark as to the motives and actions of the government, and therefore there is a great want of harmony between them.

The *Osaka Nippo* has boldly announced its intention of publishing an account of the investigation into the charges made against Fujita and Nakano and their confederates, from the time of their arrest till their discharge. Referring to the release of the accused, the *Osaka Shinbun* asserts that the laws of Japan are framed in accordance with the rank and wealth of men, and that the rights and liberties of the people are calculated according to their station and the condition of their finances.

The annual rental of a house costing about one thousand yen to erect is, in the busy parts of the capital, three to four hundred yen. Two and one-half years rental should be sufficient to cover cost, to include the risk of destruction by fire, and to leave a handsome surplus; but we are informed that no lower scale would suffice to encourage landowners to build within the limits of the

city proper owing to the prevalence of destructive fire.

According to accounts from native sources, the repeated petitions to the government on the important question of the establishment of a national assembly has at last attracted the attention of the authorities, and the Sangi and members of the Gen. Ho. In are taking the matter seriously into consideration.

Rumour assigns to his Excellency Inouye Kavour the post of ambassador to Peking or to St. Petersburg; possibly both. We wish his Excellency success, and sincerely hope the difference with China may be speedily adjusted and a good understanding secured.

It is said the subscriptions in Tokio in aid of the sufferers by the great fire exceed 20,000 yen.

Yesterday, the 15th instant, the Genro-in was opened by His Majesty the Mikado, in person. Prince Arisugawa, the president of the assembly, was addressed by his Majesty in a few words commending the transaction of public business to the attention of the members, and the ceremony was soon brought to a close.

Shimadzu Tadayoshi, a son of Shimadzu Saburo, is about to visit Europe and America.

Letters from Shanghai received to-day (5th) state that the opinions of Chinese provincials are mostly to the effect that no overt action will be taken by China against Japan about the Loochoo question. Protests have been made and the angry feeling which exists will be kept up, but war will not be declared by China, if only for the sufficient reason that China is not in a position to undertake any offensive maritime operations against any nation separated from her by a belt of water. In March or April indications will be given of the direction which may be taken by the Chinese and Manchou statesmen who are about to decide upon the first reforms to be made in the military system of the empire.

Our correspondent states that notwithstanding the efforts of Li and Tso to bring the various bodies of troops into some sort of discipline, there are, so far, but 300,000, or at the most 350,000 Chinese soldiers who are fairly armed, and who possess more or less acquaintance with European drill. About one-third of the number are now in the northwest.

The scarcity of satin of small value is said to be a source of constant inconvenience in the interior, and representations to that effect have been made to the government, who have announced their readiness to issue silver and copper coins in exchange for satin above fifty sen in value. No statu of lower denomination than fifty sen will hereafter be issued. The government may be under the impression that this measure is wise, and an earnest of what is to come, but the absence of small paper notes will prove in the end a great inconvenience.

The *Kinji Horon* says that Nabeshima, who is said to have been appointed envoy to Austria, is not a man of diplomatic ability; and a suggestion is put forward that Yanagawa should be sent in place of Nabeshima.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the rumour that their Excellencies Kuroda and Yamada had been accredited special envoys to Peking, is entirely without foundation.

A strange story is told about Kitagaki, governor of Koshi ken. He has petitioned the government to relieve him of his office on the ground that all the people of his ken, from the highest to the lowest, are occupied with governmental reform based upon national representation, right and liberty. The debates are continuous, and the people unruly and difficult of control, consequently the governor



## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the letters.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week. The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XIV.

## 2ND SERIES.

| Attache. | Scupper. |
|----------|----------|
| A        | ages     |
| T        | Touton   |
| T        | trou     |
| A        | ap       |
| C        | cup      |
| H        | hoe      |
| E        | ear      |

\* *Trou and Feet*, the motto of the Royal Saxon Arms.

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," "Globules," and "Ram-topsie."

## ACROSTIC XV.—2ND SERIES.

"I'm adrift! I'm adrift! o'er the billows I roam,"

Whilst under the water I feel quite at home,  
When floating in air, I am not hard to seek,  
Though if caught by the foe, I appear rather weak.

All is fish that comes to my net—  
I put away safely what'er I can get.

1.  
One cannot live on "India's coral strand"  
Unless this little word should come to hand—  
That is to say, it aids our daily speech—  
And lies within a "Griffin's" easy reach.

2.  
Dealing in numbers yet I use extremes,  
Sadly confusing many a student's dreams.

3.  
This light reversed! oh! only take a peep  
Where stables yield the "stercoraceous heap."

4.  
Chiefly known at school or college,  
A common source of classic knowledge.

5.  
Though not my "m6tier" to appear in front,  
Of many a struggle do I bear the brunt.

6.  
A merchant's terror, aye, and mother's too—  
To bear it well you'll find but very few.

7.  
A walled Italian town—(I am no forger),  
Once stormed by that foul monster, Caesar Borgia.

9.  
My bones in Irish bogs are mostly found,  
Though my descendants in some parts abound.

YORICK.

## HUMAN HAPPINESS.

Mr. W. H. Mallock contributes a paper called "A Dialogue on Human Happiness" to the *Nineteenth Century*, and a great deal of it is in his happiest style. The scene is laid at a villa near Nice, whereof Lady Diotima is the chateleine. There has been a breakfast party—

The entertainment seemed altogether to be a complete success. Conversation was quick and sparkling all round the table; and long before a break-up was needed, regrets were to be heard that there need be any break-up at all.

"He was a wise man, Lady Di," exclaimed Lord Surbiton, a poet, a diplomat, and a dandy of the last generation, laying a jewelled hand on his heart, and repressing a hollow cough, "he was a wise man who said that the climax of civilisation was the getting together a certain number of knees under one piece of mahogany."

"Or two pairs of lips," said Marsham, "on a single ottoman."

"Or fifty pairs of hands," said Mrs. Crane, "round a single *trente-et-quarante* table."

"Any savage can love," said Lord Surbiton, "and any savage can gamble; but it is only civilised man that can really talk. And, therefore, a charming and accomplished hostess, who alone can make conversation possible, is, properly speaking, the high-priestess of civilisation."

"Now, come, Lord Surbiton," said Lady Di, "and let us consider that for a moment. We have all of us here to-day been, no doubt, most charming. But has one of us uttered a serious thought, or said a single thing worth remembering? Our talk would seem very pointless, I'm afraid, if it were written down."

"Precisely, my dear lady," said Lord Surbiton, "and for this reason. In fine conversation the mere words are but a small part of it. The magic of this depends on that viewless world of association that is born, and dies with each special day and company. They are like a spell, and incantation; they

evoke, they do not describe; like other spells, they are effectual only in a charmed circle; and, like other spells, to outsiders, they are apt to sound mere gibberish. And this is the reason why fine dialogue in books can never be what is called *natural*; for art has to concentrate into one mode of expression what in real life is conveyed as by a thousand. And, even then, how often the result is a failure! What poet's art, he went on, preparing a sigh, that made his satin necktie creak, "what poet's art can supply the want of a woman's living eyes, or the personal memory of one's own relations with her?"

"Surely," said Lady Di, "if, as you say, any savage can make love, any savage can make eyes also. And you, Lord Surbiton, ought to be above such savagery."

"You mistake me," said Lord Surbiton, who had meanwhile been fixing his own hollow eyes upon Mrs. Crane. "I said that any savage could love; not that every savage could make love. The latter is a rare social accomplishment. The former is a universal private misfortune."

"Yes," said Lady Otho pensively, with a charming expression of sadness, "I suppose love on the whole does cause more sorrow than happiness. If girls never fell in love, they would never run away from their husbands, and then half the misery one hears of every year would be spared one."

"And yet, my dear," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, life would be a very shallow thing without its sorrows."

"All sorrow is experience," said Lord Surbiton, "and goes to make us into men and women of the world. Passion," he coughed out slowly amidst a general silence, "is a great educator; but its work only begins when it itself has left us. I have observed, and I think with truth, in one of my own romances, that a woman of the world should always have been, but should never be, in love. She should always have had a grief, but she should never have a grievance. She should always be the mistress of a sorrow, but never its servant. The happiness of society, as I have observed in another place, is based on the pains of private or domestic experience. But our hours," he added, "of such perfect happiness, are, alas! as fleeting as they are exquisite; and as we are most of us on our way to Monte Carlo, your musical clock, Lady Di, warns us that we must soon be moving."

"I said just now," said Lady Di, that we had none of us uttered anything worth remembering. "You, Lord Surbiton, have at any rate freed us from that reproach."

"If I have," said Lord Surbiton, "I am sincerely sorry. The best conversation is never worth remembering. It is a delicate rose that will not survive for an instant the stalk it grows on. It is a fine champagne that sparkles and rejoices us for the moment, but whose excellence we are never so sure of, as when we find it has left no trace of itself next morning."

"And if true conversation," said Marsham, as the company were rising, "is like good champagne, true love is like bad. False and true taste equally well at the moment, and we only detect that true when we find that it has made our heads ache afterwards."

"Very well put," said Lord Surbiton, with a low chuckle, as Marsham was helping him into a huge overcoat lined with splendid sables. "You are coming with us, Mr. Marsham, are you not?"

"Are you?" murmured Lady Di, who was standing close beside him. "I had hoped you would have stayed with me for an hour or two, for I want your help so very much in the library."

Marsham looked doubtful and disappointed; but Lady Di was invincible in such small social manoeuvres; and in a few words with Lady Otho the whole thing had been settled.

"And what," said Mrs. Crane confidentially, "will Countess Marie think of you, Mr. Philip, when she promised to sing your boat-song to-night as we came home on the water?"

"Never fear about that," said Marsham. "You are to pick me up here at the landing-stage at the bottom of the garden; and meanwhile give my friend my best remembrances, and tell her I've stayed behind here to discuss theology."

"I thought," Mrs. Crane whispered, "it was flirtation you stayed behind for, and not theology!"

"I never knew," he answered, "that the two had much in common. However, I suppose, on second thoughts, all false and useless things have a certain family likeness."

Lady Diotima reads poetry to her cousin, and otherwise endeavours to lead him up to the higher life in which he might be ennobled by adoring her; but with doubtful success:—

Under the orange trees they sat down much changed, Mr. Marsham? she at last said abruptly.

In her face he did find her changed; and that was all he was thinking of. But he could not say this to her; and so he answered "No."

"Perhaps," she said, with a faint smile, "that is because you have not cared to observe me closely. But I have observed you; and you are changed, at any rate. No, not in your face, for as far as that goes you look fresher than ever, and far less thoughtful—or perhaps it would sound better if I said, thought-worn. Tell me," she added, presently, "do you ever write any poetry now?"

"I have written," he said, "a few jingling rhymes for music; but except that, nothing for five years. But wait,

let me beg you wait for a single moment, whilst I watch the delicious orange-leaves, as they move and murmur over me, against the clear delicious sky. Let us have a moment's golden silence—as golden as those 'happy hanging orange-orbs'."

He leaned back with his face turned upwards, and watched with a dreamy intensity the sky, the fruit, and the foliage. "Yes," he exclaimed suddenly, again turning to his companion, who had been watching him as he had been watching the orange-trees; "you are right. I am changed. I have forfeited by this time all claims on the friendship I once had from you. You liked me once because I was young and impetuous, and because I would quote poetry by the hour to you. Now, I have no eagerness, no enthusiasm left in me; and without that there is no poetry possible."

"And yet," she said, "you looked happy enough this morning; and whenever I hear of you, I hear of you as enjoying yourself."

"Ah!" he answered, "but I did not tell you I was miserable. I should be a far more interesting person if I were, both to myself and others. But I have not even energy enough to be embittered or disappointed. Life, I find, is not the thing I thought it was; but I feel no anger at it, because it has deceived me. I merely smile at myself for having been the victim of the deceit. Where is my anger, where is my hate gone? Some of my old spirit would return if I could only recover these. Can you advise me, Lady Di, how to recover my anger?"

"Would it not be more to the purpose," she said hurriedly, "if you asked how to recover your love? If you had ever been really in love, you would not—"

"Have occasion, you would say, to lament that my disappointment was not bitter enough to me."

"Do not laugh," she said gently, "for I am speaking to you with all earnestness. If you had ever really loved, life would never seem a blank to you. It might, indeed, be bitter; but even in the bitterness there would be something holy; and you would never, never sink to the shallow *ennui* that you now say oppresses you."

"It is not so," said Marsham, getting more animated; "for I know what love is, and that too has failed me. It has failed me, like the rest of life, and for the same reason. It is but the fragment of a far greater loss. When you knew me I was full of romance. You little guessed," he added with some feeling, "how full." Lady Di flushed crimson, and her breath came quickly.

"But you knew me," he went on, "as we both of us thought, in the sunrise of my maturer manhood; but in what really was the sunset of my youth, and of the faith that my youth had lived on."

Lady Di fixed her eyes on him with a look of soft compassion. "My poor friend," she said, "you are very young still, and all this dejection means merely that you have not found the right person. You have lost your faith in God, have you? It is a great misfortune doubtless. But many true-hearted men and women have suffered the same; and have loved each other none the less perhaps even the better for it. And your case, if you please, can, of course, be the same as theirs. If you will only learn of me, I may, I think, be able to help you. I have heard of the life you lead, of the idle selfishness and the frivolity of it, of your perpetual restless search after its shallowest pleasures. I have heard of the people you associate with—of the women like Mrs. Crane, and of the men like Lord Surbiton. I have watched to-day your manner amongst them; and the picture I had formed of you is, I see, a true one. Yourself, your affections, and your interests are as light as a butterfly's wings, but as weak and as inconstant also. You are moving through the world without one earnest thought to guide, or without one earnest work to anchor you. Is it in that way, do you think, that faith is to be recovered? If you would ever believe in the supernatural, you must first give your affections some stake in the natural. Or," she continued, looking into his eyes inquiringly, "if your hour has not yet come, if you have not yet discovered the woman that will wake up all your sleeping manhood, you can at least do what is the other half of your duty—you can work for all those depending on you; you can help to promote their happiness."

"I am a rich man now," said Marsham, "and, as you say, I have many dependents on me. But how do you think I behave towards them? To you I seem only an idler, and a pleasure-seeker. You know nothing of the dull and weary hours that I give to business; the dull and weary weeks that I spend at my own place in the country; the petty wretched details with which I occupy myself, that I may do what is called 'my duty' by all to whom I can be of any help."

"Is this indeed so?" she said. "And do you mean to say that you find no pleasure in the—the thought that you are making others happy?"

"If I did not do what I could," he said, "I should be certainly miserable. But to do all I can, does but save me from that, and preserve me on the dull dead level of painlessness. I am not enthusiastic even about my own life. Why should I be enthusiastic about the lives of others?"

"You are right," she said, "you are right. If you can see nothing in this life worth winning for yourself, and

nothing in this life that it would make you miserable to miss, your labours for others will be but the dull round of a treadmill. Our own inner lives and loves must be the light of our world for each of us; and if the light, my friend, that is in us be darkness, oh how great is that darkness! But I do not yet despair of you. Some day or other, you will learn to love, and then the whole aspect of things will change for you. The old sense of life's worth and solemnity will come back again; you will again be eager, again an enthusiast, and again, perhaps, a poet."

"I have told you," said Marsham, "that I have known love already, but it had for me none of that magic power that you give it credit for."

"Tell me," said Lady Di, tremulously, "when was that? Was it before you knew me, or was it afterwards? You said you were more full of romance when I knew you first, than perhaps I suspected."

"I was indeed," said Marsham, "for the very time I was here, I knew the very feeling that you say would save me, but which in reality has done so very little. I was in love—in love as deeply, as madly, as ever you could recommend me to be."

She looked at him with a bewildered expression.

"But why," she said, after a pause, "did you tell me nothing of this? Did I not deserve your confidence? Were you afraid to be quite open with me? Oh my friend, do not be afraid of me."

"Surely," said Marsham, "I told you all I could. All the subjects that had any common interest for us, I discussed freely with you, as brother would with sister. But brothers are shy of telling sisters their love-affairs; and so I was shy with you."

For some moments she was mute. Suddenly the fashion of her countenance changed, as his meaning dawned on her. "And," she began, "you were in love with some other woman—with the lady, I mean," (she corrected herself angrily,) "who had the honour to lose your affections as soon as she had completed to you the full gift of her confidence! Indeed, Mr. Marsham, if your affections are of that kind, I do not wonder they have failed to reveal the earnestness and value of life to you. And so you flatter yourself you were in love, at that time—really in love, do you? My poor friend, you make me smile to see how you deceive yourself. I should have thought that a school-boy would have known life better. The poor phase of feeling you were then passing through, I had known and done with three years before. Time was when I left my heart behind me at every country-house I stayed at; but it was sure to come after me in a day or two, like a sponge-bag or a washing-bill; and foolish girl though I was, I never really thought that trifling to be love. Myself, I have never loved. But I know that I know what the passion is, because I am so sure I have never felt it; and so sure also that you have not. Why, at the very time you speak of, were not you loitering here with me, finding pleasure in my society, and hanging over every word I uttered?"

"And why should I not?" said Marsham. "You were a woman of taste and intellect. You had thought and read and discriminated, and I could discuss things freely with you that I could with no one else. What, according to your view of the matter, are the contents of a true lover's vows? When he says to a woman 'I love you,' does that mean also, 'You understand all my thoughts' or does it also mean 'I will never harbour or utter a thought that you are incapable of understanding?'"

Why, it takes two or three people to understand even the meanest personality. And because one woman had my genial sympathy, can this show you that another had not my love?"

"Heavens!" she said impetuously "do you know so little as to think that were a man in love really he could endure to be absent, without necessity, a day from the woman he was in love with? No; he is never happy when away from her. All amusements, unless she shares them, are rapid; and to give to another one of the inner thoughts of his heart would, he feels, be sacrilege. They are all sacred to her; they are all precious for her sake. They are flowers in the garden of his soul which he plucks lovingly, one by one, for her and for her only, and which he labours to keep sweet and taintless, that she may lay them in her own bosom."

"If that is love," said Marsham, "I have not only never known it, but I hope I never may know it. The woman I loved could not read Greek plays; you could. And will you say I was not in love, because I was not prepared to renounce for ever all sympathy in so refined and so harmless a taste as the Athenian drama?"

"This is not a matter," she exclaimed, "for reason and logic. The kingdom of love does not come with observation. Your heart, not your head, must reveal it to you. But if you have no heart, as you are doing your best to convince me, then God help you! Why, love in the inner world is what the sun is in the outer; and if your inner world is a sunless one, I could no more show you that life was a precious thing, than I could show you that the sea was blue at midnight."

"Reason," said Marsham, "cannot kindle love; but reason assuredly can quench it."

"Nonsense!" she cried contemptuously.

"What man can hold a fire in his hand By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?"

"You cannot by reason," he said, "cure love as a caprice; but the love, which is a caprice only, is not the love you speak of. And love as an absorbing and life-long devotion, which takes into itself a man's whole ambitions and emotions—love like this, reason assuredly can quench—for those at least who have no faith to sustain them. Such love, you say, is the sun of the inner world. You are mistaken. It is not the sun, it is the moon. The moon is human affection, but the sun is divine faith. You, who are a Catholic, forget all this; for you know nothing of the loss from which others are suffering. But to offer love to those who have lost religion, is to tell the poor to eat jam-tarts, when they cry to you that they have got no bread."

"I forget nothing," she said angrily. "I am a Catholic, it is true, and I trust I value my religion properly. But religion has nothing to do with the present question. You are beginning the matter at the wrong end. If you want to be a religious man, you must first be a man; and you are not a man if you do not know how to love. How will you love God whom you have not seen, if you do not love your brother whom you have seen?"

"That does not mean," he replied, "that if the tree is healthy it will bear fruit; not that we can have fruit without having a tree to bear it. You are confounding two things. Love is either a sacrament or a self-indulgence. If it be the former, the very essence of it is that it points to something beyond itself; and its power, in that case, must die if our belief in that something ceases. If it be the latter, it is a feeling only."

"A feeling only!" she exclaimed; "yes, indeed, it is a feeling only, but a feeling so rapturous and so sacred that it needs nothing beyond itself, except our thanks to the God who gave it—God the giver, who at such times willingly stands aside, that his children may enjoy together this precious and most perfect gift."

"Surely," said Marsham, "this is a strange view for you, a Catholic. You profess a faith which teaches you that the one thing really worth our living for is the love, not of woman, but of God; and though human love is indeed recognised, and blessed by it, yet for those who would be perfect, it points out a more excellent way."

"We cannot all be saints," she said; "it was not meant we should be. But it is the same intense and fervent nature that is common both to the lover and the saint: nor was there ever a great saint, who, had he but just fallen short of sanctity, would not have been a great lover instead."

"I think St. Paul," said Marsham, "would smile if you told him that; so, too, would St. Augustine; and they, both of them, I believe, are high authorities with you."

"They are," she said; "but they lived in different times from ours, and we never can judge them by our own standards. Catholic though I am, I believe as firmly as any free-thinker that an increasing purpose runs through the ages, and that with the process of the suns the thoughts of men widen. Love as we know it—as it has pleased God we should know it—was not known in the days either of St. Paul or of St. Augustine. It has been a growing revelation made to the modern world; and to me, who believe in God, it seems a strange instance of his providence, that just at these present days, when men are denying the supernatural, He should have made it up to them by disclosing to them how divine is the natural."

"You might as well say," he replied, "that He made up to them by the moon for the complete extinction of the sun."

"Not the extinction," she said, "but the withdrawal merely. Surely the moon shines for us, whether we believe the sun exists or no."

"Yes," he said, "but the inner universe is not like the outer. Over the outer we have no power, but over the inner universe we have. This last is for each one of us, in part, our own creation, and just as it was the Spirit of God that brooded over the chaos of matter, fashioned out of it this fair order, so is it in each one of us the spirit of faith in God, that broods over the chaos of the affections and fashions out of them the feelings which you call so holy. When a man loves a woman as you think he ought to love her, does he love her body only, or her soul also? Does he not look on her as a being who, though she is bound to him, yet is bound also to something above himself? Does he not feel that the woman's soul, as Goethe says, leads him upwards and onwards?"

"He does," she interrupted, "and can you understand all this so well, and yet not see what a pearl of price is in this life offered you?"

"But what will happen," he said, "suppose we believe there is no Soul, that there is no Above, and that there is no Beyond? This it is that the modern world is believing. And the sensation in this case, that we are moving upwards, is of no more meaning or value than the feeling in a dream, that we are falling miles downwards, when in reality we are all the while in uneasy rest upon our pillows. Again, I tell you, you are confusing two things: you are confusing love the sacrament with love the self-indulgence. The latter will last its day without any religious faith, it is true; just as the bread and wine of the Eucharist have taste and being for believers and unbelievers equally; but it depends on your belief, and not on your natural senses, whether

you think it worth while to make your heart clean to receive them."

"Say no more," she exclaimed impatiently, her voice at one moment almost breaking with some ambiguous feeling; "you are talking about what you know nothing of, and you are trying to hide your want of all natural affection under the pretence of a desire for an affection above the natural. You have never known love. You are too mean and shallow-hearted to be capable of it."

"Just now," he replied, "I believe that I believed myself, or rather, I did not care entirely to confess myself. Lady Di, I have known the feeling you speak of in all its glad and in all its sad intensity. For days I have gone almost fasting, and for nights almost sleepless, for the love of one woman. Her being seemed to have entered into mine—her thought into my thoughts. She was a viewless presence for me in the flowers, in the windy mountains, and in the moonlight as it lay floating on the midnight ripples. When the very veins in my temples throbbled, and I felt their pulses, it seemed to be her blood that was beating in them."

"And yet," exclaimed Lady Di bitterly, "all the time you felt this for another woman, you could loiter here with me—to all appearance quite absorbed in my company, and hanging almost like a lover on every word I utter. It is lucky, Mr. Marsham, that my affections were never set upon you. God save me from the insult of devotion such as yours, which is distracted from its professed object by even attractions so poor as mine, and which is equally false and contemptible in either case."

"Surely, Lady Di," said Marsham, looking into her eyes softly, "you should not be hard on me for the collapse of any affection, when it was caused in a great measure by your own charms, and by your own large sympathies. It was you who helped to shatter my poor ideal by showing how much there was in womanhood that my ideal did not comprehend; and as I gradually grew to see this more clearly, I seemed like a man waking from a fevered dream. I seemed to be finding myself and my sane judgment again, which I had so long lost."

He stopped. She took her eyes from his; her head drooped, and she remained for a long while thoughtful. It is strange by what simple magic the world of a woman's heart is not seldom governed—how a word will turn the whole sea of her thoughts from sweet to bitter, and from bitter again to sweet! When Lady Di spoke once more, her manner was wholly changed. She laid her hand upon Marsham's arm, and said sweetly and regretfully, "Forgive me; I have been very hard on you. Your hour is not yet come, my friend; and that is all. But it will come soon. I feel a strange assurance; and it may come too, perhaps, when you are least expecting it."

She rose, as she said this, with a slight shudder.

"It is turning chilly," she said. "Suppose we go indoors. At sunset it is so much colder than at night."

The following beautiful song is given in the same article:—

"Hollow and vast starred skies are o'er us,  
Bare to their blue profoundest height,  
Waves and moonlight melt before us,  
Into the heart of the lonely night."

"Row, young oarsman, row, young oarsman;  
See how the diamonds drip from the oar!  
What of the shore and friends? Young oarsman,  
Never row us again to shore."

"See how shadow and silver mingle  
Here on the wonderful wide bare sea;  
And shall we sigh for the blinking  
ingle—  
Sigh for the old known chamber—me?"

"Are we fain of the old smiles tender?  
The happy passion, the pure repose?  
True, we sigh; but would we surrender  
Sighs like ours for smiles like those?"

"Row young oarsman, far out yonder,  
Into the crypt by the night we float;  
Fair faint moon-flames wash and wander,  
Wash and wander, about our boat!"

"Not a fether is here to bind us,  
Love and memory loose their spell;  
Friends of the home we have left behind us,  
Prisoners of content, farewell!"

"Row, young oarsman, far out yonder,  
Over the moonlight's breathing breast;  
Rest not. Give us no pause to ponder:  
All things we can endure, but rest!"

"Row, young oarsman, row, young oarsman!  
See how the diamonds drip from the oar;  
What of the shore and friends? Young oarsman,  
Never row us again to shore!"

This family-tree of a Texas family shows a branch on which several members have been hung for borrowing horses.

Lawrence has recorded a curious experiment on the resonance of flames. A lamp-torch struck upon the table and then held until its sound was inaudible, was placed in the tip of the flame of a Bunsen burner. The sound came out again loud enough to be heard at some distance. Sir William Thompson explains this result by supposing that the flame acts as a resonator owing to the differences in the density of the gases which it contains.







*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

**Section.**

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

**Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.**

**HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER  
STEAMERS.**

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**

**MERCHANT STEAMER,**  
**British**

**HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**

Corrected to Saturday, January 24th, 1880.  
At 1060 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

## Poultry.

Fish.

|                                   |       |     |     |    |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| Perch, . . . . .                  | catty | 80  | 70  | 鰱魚 |
| Pike, . . . . .                   | "     | 120 | 110 | 鱸魚 |
| Plaice, . . . . .                 | "     | 90  | 80  | 破魚 |
| Pomfret, White . . . . .          | "     | 120 | 110 | 蓬白 |
| Pomfret, Black . . . . .          | "     | 100 | 90  | 黑鰱 |
| Prawns, . . . . .                 | "     | 100 | 90  | 明蝦 |
| Ray, . . . . .                    | "     | 80  | 70  | 琵琶 |
| Rock Fish, . . . . .              | "     | 90  | 80  | 瓦狗 |
| Roach, . . . . .                  | "     | 120 | 110 | 青魚 |
| Salmon, Salt water, . . . . .     | "     | 130 | 120 | 馬友 |
| Shark young, . . . . .            | "     | 50  | 40  | 鯊魚 |
| Salmon, Canton, . . . . .         | "     | 110 | 100 | 鰱魚 |
| Salt Fish, . . . . .              | "     | 120 | 90  | 鹹魚 |
| Skate, . . . . .                  | "     | 60  | 50  | 鰻魚 |
| Shrimps, . . . . .                | "     | 70  | 60  | 蝦  |
| Snappers, . . . . .               | "     | 100 | 90  | 立魚 |
| Soles, Fresh . . . . .            | "     | 100 | 90  | 撻魚 |
| Tench, . . . . .                  | "     | 110 | 100 | 鯽魚 |
| Turbot, . . . . .                 | "     | 120 | —   | 鮫魚 |
| Turtles, small, fresh water, each |       | 300 | 250 | 左腳 |
| Whiting, . . . . .                | "     | 100 | 90  | 虫鱗 |

## Fruits

|                                |        |     |     |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| Alcurites, . . . . .           | catty  | 60  | 50  |
| Apples, California, . . .      | "      | 160 | 100 |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . . | "      | 25  | 20  |
| Chestnuts, . . . . .           | "      | 100 | 90  |
| Citron, Green, . . . . .       | "      | 100 | 90  |
| Cocoanuts . . . . .            | each   | 50  | —   |
| Currants, . . 2 lbs. . .       | bottle | 400 | 350 |
| Dates, . . . . .               | "      | 500 | 400 |
| Figs, Dried, . . . . .         | box    | 750 | —   |
| Lemons, China, . . . . .       | catty  | 60  | 50  |
| " Peel, . . . . .              | bottle | 750 | 600 |
| Lichces, Dried, . . . . .      | catty  | 200 | 150 |
| Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .       | "      | 300 | 250 |
| Olives, . . . . .              | "      | 50  | 40  |
| Oranges, Canton, . . . . .     | "      | 35  | 30  |
| " Sweet, . . . . .             | "      | 80  | 70  |
| " Coolee Mandarin . . . .      | "      | 30  | —   |
| " Peel, . . . . .              | bottle | 750 | 600 |
| " Kum-kwat, . . . . .          | catty  | 70  | 60  |
| " Mandarin, . . . . .          | "      | 90  | 80  |
| Pears, Nankin, . . . . .       | "      | 80  | 70  |
| " Tientain, . . . . .          | "      | 140 | 120 |
| Pine-apples, . . . . .         | "      | 60  | 50  |
| Plantains, common . . . .      | "      | 20  | —   |
| " Fragrant, . . . . .          | "      | 35  | 30  |
| Prunes, Dried, . . . . .       | bottle | 300 | 250 |
| Pumelo, Flat, . . . . .        | each   | 60  | 50  |
| " Amoy, . . . . .              | "      | 60  | 50  |
| Quince, Canton, . . . . .      | "      | 60  | 50  |
| Tamarinds, . . . . .           | catty  | 60  | 50  |
| Raisins, Muscatel, . . . .     | bottle | 600 | 500 |
| " New Pudding, lb. . . .       | "      | 150 | 120 |
| Walnuts, . . . . .             | catty  | 120 | 100 |

### Vegetables.

|                        |       |     |     |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Artichokes, . . . .    | catty | 60  | 50  |
| Asparagus, . . . .     | tin   | 450 | 400 |
| Bamboo Shoots, . . .   | catty | 70  | 60  |
| Beans, sprout, . . . . | "     | 20  | 15  |
| " broad, . . . .       | "     | 40  | 30  |
| " French, Macao, "     | "     | 50  | 40  |
| Best Root, Japan, . .  | each  | 25  | 20  |
| Brassica, . . . .      | catty | 18  | 10  |
| Brinjals, . . . .      | "     | 40  | 30  |
| Cabbage, Canton, White | "     | 20  | —   |
| " Shanghai, . . .      | "     | 100 | 50  |
| " Turnip, S'hal, each  | "     | 20  | —   |
| " Macao, . . . .       | "     | 100 | 50  |
| Caulliflower, . . . .  | "     | 120 | 60  |
| Carrots, English, . .  | catty | 80  | —   |
| Celery, Chinese, . . . | "     | 20  | —   |
| Celery, English, . . . | "     | 100 | 80  |
| Chilins, Dried, . . .  | "     | 120 | 110 |
| " Fresh, . . . .       | "     | 60  | 80  |
| Cucumbers, . . . .     | "     | 60  | 40  |
| Curry Stuff English, . | "     | 60  | 40  |
| Egg Plant, . . . .     | "     | 40  | 30  |
| Ginger, old, . . . .   | "     | 80  | 50  |
| " young, . . . .       | "     | 80  | 50  |
| Green Sprouts . . . .  | "     | 20  | 10  |
| Green Peas, . . . .    | "     | 60  | 40  |
| Horae Radish, Shanghai | "     | 180 | 100 |
| Lettuce, Chinese . . . | "     | 20  | 10  |
| " English . . . .      | each  | 10  | 5   |
| Onions, Bombay . . .   | catty | 70  | 40  |
| " Green . . . .        | "     | 25  | 10  |
| Paraley, Chinese, . .  | "     | 40  | 20  |
| " English, . . . .     | bunch | 10  | 5   |
| Paraleps, Shanghai, .  | catty | 120 | 60  |
| Potatoes, Japanese, .  | "     | 20  | 10  |
| " California, . . .    | "     | 20  | 10  |
| " Macao, . . . .       | "     | 20  | 10  |
| Radishes, White, . . . | "     | 80  | 40  |
| " Red, English, . .    | dozen | 80  | 40  |
| Spinage, . . . .       | catty | 20  | 10  |
| Turnips, English, . .  | each  | 20  | 10  |
| " China, . . . .       | catty | 10  | 5   |
| Tomatoes, . . . .      | "     | 60  | 30  |
| Water Cross, . . . .   | bunch | 20  | 10  |

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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